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WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1855.

TORNADO IN NEW YORK.—On Thursday night about 9 o'clock (says the New York Evening Post), a northwest rain storm suddenly came up, accompanied by a fierce wind. The rain poured down in torrents for five minutes, during which the buildings and shipping at Atlantic Docks, South Brooklyn, sustained considerable damage. Stores No. 58, 60, 62, and 63, occupied by the government, were stripped of their zinc roofing; the hoisting wheels in front of one or two of the stores were also blown away. The boiler and machine shop of Henry Esler & Co. was blown down. The door of the shop at the time was open, and the wind entered and filled the building. The air lifted the roof from the supports, and it fell over to the side of the boiler shop, carrying the latter with it to the ground. No one was hurt. The damage to building and work is estimated at \$6,000. A candle factory was also blown down; the steam dredge boat Boston was badly damaged, and other injury was done. The Palmer Oil Works, a large new building at Red Hook, owned by Gwynne & Co., was struck by lightning, which tore the roof off, and soon afterwards the whole building was prostrated. This building was erected upon the ruins of one demolished by the tornado of April, 1853, and was a costly structure. The Composite Oil Works, on the same premises and belonging to the same proprietors, were also badly damaged. Strange to say, there does not appear to have been any loss of life. The damage to property must exceed \$100,000, which, so far as the shipping is concerned, is probably covered by insurance. The great proportion of the loss, however, is to the buildings.

TREMENDOUS STORM IN PHILADELPHIA.—On Friday afternoon, Philadelphia was visited by a violent thunder storm. Many of the streets were flooded to the depth of several feet, many cellars containing valuable goods were inundated before anything could be got out, and some of the culverts gave way. The laboratory of Power & Weightman, at the corner of Ninth and Parish streets, was inundated. The loss of this firm is about \$15,000. Along Ninth and Tenth streets, in the neighborhood, the cellars all suffered more or less.

In Market street, near Fifth, Messrs. Samuel Hood & Co.'s cellar was filled. They had about seven feet of water in it. Messrs. Shaffer, Roberts, & Co., Hays & Zell, and others in the immediate vicinity, suffered considerably. The loss to these gentlemen will amount to several thousand dollars.

The cellar of the drug-store of Mr. C. C. Moore, at the northeast corner of Eighteenth and Vine streets, was completely filled. The water destroyed about \$1,000 worth of goods here.

These are only a few of the damages to property.

EAST INDIA SQUADRON.—Advices have been received at the Navy Department from Commodore Joel Abbot, who commands this squadron, to the 3d of May, when the Macedonian, his flag-ship, was at Shanghai. She left Hong Kong on the 6th April, reaching Shanghai in fifteen days, beating the fast sailing American clipper ship Mandarin, although the latter had three days the start. The United States steam frigate Powhatan, Captain McCluney, was at Shanghai at the same date, bound in a short time to Hong Kong, touching at Amoy on her passage thither. The Vandalia, Commander Pope, had been ordered to proceed to Guam, one of the Ladrones Islands, to make a rigid investigation into the truth of certain allegations of oppressive treatment by the Governor of Guam towards a portion of the passengers and crew belonging to the American bark Sarah Myers, wrecked on Raven Island.

SUNK AGAIN.—The old steamer Hermann, bound from St. Louis up the Missouri river, with a cargo of whisky, molasses, salt, &c., struck a snag on Friday night and sunk, nearly opposite St. Charles. The bow is sunk about ten feet deep, aft the water is not above the guard. The boat is either broken in two or in a fair way to become so, and will no doubt be a total loss. She is owned by Capt. Newkirk. This is about the third time this boat has been sunk, she is very old, and was of little account—say \$3,000.

We cheerfully comply with a request to state that Mr. Oldham, son of Mrs. Oldham, of Grayson street, has fully recovered from his wounds. We do not now remember how or when Mr. O. was wounded.

A cowardly villain on Main street named [name] offered personal violence yesterday to a sick man. We don't believe he would ever venture to attack a well one.

Bishop Andrews, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has arrived at New Orleans from California.

This is almost as grand as the roar of the North wind for the forest:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

THE MONARCHS OF THE WOOD.

The brave old monarchs of the ancient wood: For ages they have battled with the storm, The envious clouds have pelted them with hail, The lightning scathed them with its lurid lance, And the fierce whirlwind wrangled them in its wrath. As mortals, chastened by affliction's rod, Grew firmer, at each trial, in the faith, So these tall Titans of the wilderness Are stronger for their struggle with the storm. When at their feet their predecessors fell, Spring covered their remains with mouldering moss, And wrote their epitaph in pale weed-flowers, And wrote their grave ripe berries to the birds To stay and sing their sad and sweet requiem. These trees are throned upon their fathers' graves, And the same sun that warmed the ancestral stems, Floods all the clouded wood with living light.

I love to gaze upon the grand old trees, And hear the whisper of their waving leaves, As mortals softly speak the tenderest vows With lip to lip and arm encircling arm. I've seen them elad in autumn's golden pomp When leaves were red and seemed like flakes of fire, And the deserted nest in silence awayed Like a sad heart beneath a royal scarf. In winter when the hills are wrapped in snow And look like giants slumbering in their shrouds, I've seen their trembling branches bare and gray Lifted like stricken arms in earnest prayer. To me the branches of the wild-wood trees Are ladder-ropes, such as the patriarchs saw, In holy dreams, reaching from earth to heaven, And filled with angel messengers of light.

G. W. BUNYAN.

These stanzas are as sweet and airy as their subject:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

TO A BUTTERFLY.

Butterfly, butterfly, happy are you, Kissing the flowers and sipping the dew; Bathing your wings in the Morn's rosy flush, Folding them up in the Evening's cool hush: When bright stars peep out through the beautiful sky, To rest on the Rose's sweet bosom and die.

Butterfly, butterfly, sportive and gay, Roaming from blossom to blossom all day, Inhaling their sweets in a longish of bliss, Thrilling and pure as a maiden's first kiss; When zephyrs are bearing the lily's last sigh, Then fold up your bright starry pinions and die.

For oh! it were meet for a life such as thine, Beautiful type of a nature divine, To die where the blossoms are fading to sleep, And o'er them the night-dews in loneliness weep; When the Nightingale's singing a soft lullaby On the Rose's sweet bosom, oh, rest thee and die.

CLARA.

BIRDSNEST COTTAGE, Nashville, June, 1855.

NEWS ITEMS.

A Fat Office.—The fees of the coroner of St. Louis for the month of June amounted to over \$500. This is much more, however, than the usual average, the office being worth between \$4,000 and \$5,000 per annum.

The Washington Union states that the Secretary of State and Hon. Wm. L. Lee, his Hawaiian Majesty's Minister to our Government, on Friday signed a treaty of commercial reciprocity between the United States and the Sandwich Islands.

The New York Times learns by private letters from its Paris correspondent that the wife and youngest daughter of Buchanan Read, the American artist and poet, died of cholera in Florence during the early part of the present month.

The Snake Story a Humbug.—The New Hampshire Statesman says, on the authority of a neighbor of the Hill family, that the public are grossly imposed upon in this affair. Instead of there being a spontaneous and friendly feeling between the child and the reptile, there was the utmost repugnance between the two, at the time the father commenced his work. People there entertain no doubt whatever that he caught the snake some time ago; that he obtained it for the purpose of training the child to handle and control it; and that the exhibition of the two for money is the consideration had in view from the first by the inhuman parent. The assertion that Dr. Wright gave it as his opinion that a separation of the child and the snake would be fatal to the former, is a falsehood; there is no foundation whatever for it.

The Springfield (Ill.) Journal announces the death of Gen. Wm. A. Thornton, of Shelbyville, one of the oldest residents of the State. Gen. T. was well known throughout Illinois as a most accomplished and sterling gentleman, and has on several occasions held important trusts under the State government.

We learn that there has been quite a "skrimmage" at Fort Smith. Shotguns, revolvers, clubs, etc., were quite freely used, and two men were killed. The citizens, of all stripes, were united in endeavoring to quell the disturbances, which certain men were indulging in most too freely, considering they were right under the guns of the fort. We have received no positive particulars.—Fayetteville (Ark.) Ind., July 14.

The city on Saturday afternoon was thrown into intense excitement by the appearance of a horse running at full speed up Main Cross, with a buggy attached, and (horrible sight!) a little girl fast between the front spring and the axle, her head hanging down, apparently striking the ground with every jump of the horse. In this position, her face covered with blood, she was carried from Depot street up Main Cross to Mulberry, down Mulberry to Second, up Second to Main, up Main to Fourth, down Fourth to Mulberry, thence along that street to the post office, where, coming in contact with a wagon, the buggy was demolished and the horse detached. The little girl was taken into Mr. Siddle's drug-store. Though terribly bruised, the only bones broken were one or two of her fingers. The spokes and fellows of one of the wheels were painted with blood during this fearful ride of nearly a mile and a half. To-day we learn the little girl is comfortable and likely to recover. Mrs. James Hillis, the mother, who was in the buggy, was thrown out and seriously hurt. Mr. B. Vawter, father of Mrs. Hillis, was also thrown out, but escaped without injury. A more heart-rending sight was never seen in the city before.—Madison Courier.

HEMP.—The St. Louis Republican says:

Dispatches from points on the Missouri mention that the growing crop has suffered materially from various causes, and the prospect of an average yield is much lessened. Sales at the levee of 300 to 400 bales ranged from \$100 to \$110.

The river is getting low. Last evening there were only 4 feet 10 inches water in the canal. The thermometer stood at 90. Last evening we had a slight sprinkling of rain.

The St. Louis Republican, of Monday, says:

The river at this point continues falling slowly. The officers of the Southern report 8 feet at Goose Island, the worst place between this port and Cairo. The upper rivers continue falling, and boats are beginning to arrive from the Missouri with very light cargoes. There is about 44 feet on the bars to St. Joseph, and falling.

The steamer L. M. Kennett, bound down, was hard aground at Goose Island yesterday when the Southerner passed her.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.—The N. Y. Evening Post of Friday last says:

By an arrival at Boston yesterday we have another letter from our correspondent at Turk's Island. Col. Kinney expected to sail on the 4th after the celebration of American independence among the salt rakers, in what he deemed a suitable style. The schooner Palestine, had been partially chartered, but was found too small.

[From this morning's Journal.]

NEW YORK, July 24.

A correspondent of the Tribune writing from Mier, on the Mexican frontier, states that the battle about to be fought between the revolutionists and Gen. Woll, the Mexican commander at Matamoros, will be decisive, and throw all the frontier custom-houses into the hands of Caravajal and his party should they be successful. Woll is expected to be defeated and has sent all his valuables across the river into Texas.

The revolutionists have 2,000 men and 8 pieces of artillery. They propose to form a confederation of the three Northern States, Tamaulipas, Coahuilla, and Nueva Leon.

CHICAGO, July 24.

The Kansas Legislature met at Shawnee Mission on the 16th inst., pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Marshall gave notice of a bill requiring the citizens emigrating from Massachusetts and other States which have annulled or may nullify the laws of the United States to take an oath to support the laws of Kansas Territory.

John Thompson Perry, of the Methodist Church South, was elected Chaplain on the 16th of July.

A bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors and games of chance within one mile of the Shawnee Mission was passed.

A joint committee of eight was appointed to devise a code of laws for the government of the Territory.

Mr. Marshall, of the Pawnee district, introduced a bill providing that every man who shall pay the sum of one dollar poll tax and produce a receipt of the same to the judges of any election shall be a legal voter, provided that such shall be a citizen of the United States and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the act organizing the Territory of Kansas.

OTTAWA, ILL., July 24.

The case in the supreme court of the people vs. Wadsworth et al., being a suit brought by the people of the State of Illinois against the securities of Julius Wadsworth, State agent of the late firm of Wadsworth & Sheldon, of New York, was decided this morning. The opinion of the court was delivered by Judge Catton, justice of the supreme court, and judgment was given. The following points were decided: That the Governor was necessitated to employ the agency of others in the payment of the interest of the State bonds, and the appointment was entirely valid. That the Governor, having employed authority to make the appointments, had also authority to take a bond for the faithful performance of the duties of that agent. That the agent was the agent of the State and not of the Governor. That the appointment continued until specifically terminated, and that the bond was valid while the agency continued. The people of Illinois are a political corporation and authorized to sue. Suit was brought in the name of the people. The demurrer of the defendant to the declaration was overruled. The amount in the hands of Wadsworth unaccounted for is \$132,000.

FRANKFORT, July 24.

An American mass meeting was held here to-day. About five hundred were present at the speaking. The Hon. J. J. Crittenden was the only speaker. He made an able and effective speech, occupying about two hours.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., July 24.

Three cases of genuine Asiatic cholera were reported yesterday at Portland, and one in this town.

BOSTON, July 23.

Count Karinski, Hugh L. Ppl, Alangles and Rudeliang, who were recently acquitted of a charge for violating our neutrality laws, have commenced suits against Capt. Clark, of the revenue cutter J. Campbell, by whom they were brought hither, for illegal detention and imprisonment, and they lay their damages at \$10,000 each. Capt. Clark has been served with process but not arrested.

NEW YORK, July 23.

The National Grand Lodge of the American Protestant Association met in convention in this city to-day, and is numerously attended by delegates from a large number of States.

The footings of the weekly bank statement shows an increase of \$5,050,000 in loans, and the following decrease \$689,000 in specie, \$1,080,000 in circulation, and \$35,840,000 in deposits.

During an investigation to-day by a committee of aldermen into the affairs connected with the raising of the ship Joseph Walker, evidence was produced that two aldermen had indirectly tried to suppress certain matters on receipt of \$1,000 each.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

The President has received an autograph letter from the Czar of Russia, in reply to one transmitted to him through our Minister, congratulating him on his succession. The Czar professes the most lasting friendship between Russia and the United States.

NEW YORK, July 23.

The North Carolina Register is authorized to say that the Hon. D. M. Birringer has written a letter which will be printed in a day or two, reassuring and confirming the statement relating to the conversation which took place between him and the Pope's Nuncio in Madrid, the truth of which the Union has recently denied.

FINE FLOUR—50 lbs. Sae Flour for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.—We published yesterday an interesting summary of foreign news. We now add an extract from Gen. Pelissier's account of the battle of the 18th:

I had chosen for my post the Lancaster battery, and it was thence I was to give the signal, by means of star rockets, for the general movement. Notwithstanding great difficulties in the ground, notwithstanding the obstacles accumulated by the enemy, and although the Russians, decidedly informed of our projects, were on their guard and ready to repel the assault, I may be permitted to believe that if the attack could have been general and instantaneous along the whole extent of the line, if there had been suddenness and unity of action in the efforts of our brave troops, the object would have been attained. Unfortunately such was not the case, and an inconceivable fatality caused our failure.

I was still more than 1,000 metres from the spot where I was to give the signal when a brisk fusillade, mingled with grape shot, told me that the action had been seriously commenced toward the right. In fact, shortly before 3 o'clock, Gen. Mayran thought he saw my signal in a bomb, with its flaming fuse that had been fired off from the Brancion redoubt. He was informed, but to no purpose, of his mistake.

This brave and unfortunate General gave the order to commence the attack. The columns of Saury and de Failly dashed forward at once. The first rush was magnificent; but hardly had these heads of columns advanced when they were assailed by a shower of ball and grape. This overwhelming grape came not merely from the works we wanted to carry, but from the enemy's steamers also, which arrived with full steam on, and manoeuvred with equal good fortune and skill. We, however, must have inflicted some damage on them. This prodigious fire arrested the efforts of our troops. It became impossible for our soldiers to march forward, but not one made a single step to retreat. It was then that Gen. Mayran, twice hit already, was struck down by grape shot and compelled to give up the command of his division.

All this was the work of a moment, and Gen. Mayran had been already carried off the field of battle, when I gave the signal from the spot I had reached of the Lancaster battery. The other troops then engaged in order to support the premature movement of the division on the right. This valiant division, disunited for an instant by the loss of its General, rallied promptly to the voice of General de Failly. The troops engaged, supported by the 2d battalion of the 95th regiment of the line, and one battalion of the Voltiguers of the Guard, under the orders of the brave Colonel Bouville, kept firm near a ridge, where the General placed them, and maintained their ground with intrepidity. In the mean time, being informed of this situation, which might become critical, I gave orders to General Regnaud de Saint Jean d'Angely to send four battalions of the Voltiguers of the Guard, taken from the general reserve, to the succor of this division. Generals Mellenet and Ulrich marched with this fine troop, rallied what was scattered in the Careening Ravine, and came up with their solid support to Gen. de Failly, by occupying the bottom of the ravine.

General Mellenet repaired in person to General de Failly's right, with a battalion of grenadiers, which had been attached the evening before to the guard of the ravine, and was very useful to him by securing his right.

The central attack had no better success. Gen. Brunet had not yet been able to complete all his arrangements when the cluster of rockets that were to serve as the signal, burst in the air. For twenty or five and twenty minutes all the right had already been prematurely engaged. Nevertheless his troops marched with resolution, but their valor failed under the steady fire of the Russians, and against unforeseen obstacles. At the outset, General Brunet was mortally wounded by a musket ball in the centre of his chest. The flag of the 91st was broken by a ball, but it is needless to add that these glorious fragments were brought back by this brave regiment.

General Lafont de Villiers took the command of the division, and confided that of the troops engaged to Col. Lorencez. These kept steady while the rest of the division occupied the trenches, to be prepared against the eventualities of the contest.

On the left, Gen. d'Autemarre had not been able to engage before Brunet's division; besides, he could not account for the hurried fire of the musketry he heard in the direction of the Careening Bay. But at the signal appointed for the assault he let loose with impetuosity the 5th Foot Chasseurs and the 1st battalion of the 19th Regiment of the line, who, by keeping along the crest of the Karabelna ravine, reached the entrenchment that connects it with the Malakoff Tower, scaled this entrenchment, and thus entered the enceinte itself. Already the sappers of the engineers were planting the ladders for the remainder of the 19th and 26th Regiments, whose general, d'Autemarre, was hurrying on the movement behind his valiant head of the column. One instant we could believe in success. Our eagles had been planted in the Russian works. Unfortunately, this hope was speedily dissipated. Our allies had encountered such obstacles in their attack of the great Redan, and they had met such a fire of grape, that in spite of their well known tenacity, they had been already compelled to make a movement of retreat. Such were the spirit of our troops that, despite the circumstance, they would have pushed on and continued to charge home the enemy; but the want of simultaneous action in the attack of our divisions, left the Russians free to overwhelm us with the reserves and the artillery of the great Redan, and the enemy lost not a moment to direct against our brave Foot Chasseurs all the other reserves of Karabelna.

Before such imposing forces, Commandant Garnier, of the 5th battalion, already wounded five times with gunshot, endeavored but in vain, to hold the ground that had been won. Obligated to retire before numbers, he crossed the entrenchment. Gen. Niel rallied his brigade; reinforced by the 39th of the line, they wished to attempt a fresh offensive movement in order to insure the success of this new effort, and on word being sent by Gen. d'Autemarre, that his reserve was reduced to the 74th of the line, I sent him the regiment of Zouaves of the Guard; but on the arrival of these veterans of our African wars, the movement no longer having the unity so desirable for a coup of this vigor, with one single division unsupported either on the right or on the left, and cut up by the artillery of the Redan, against which the Allies were suspending their attack, I did not fail soon to perceive that every favorable chance was exhausted. A fresh effort would merely have occasioned a useless effusion of blood. It was half-past eight. I gave orders in all directions to return to the trenches. This operation was effected with dignity, much coolness, and without pursuit of the enemy on any one point. A part of the Rus-

sian trenches still continued even to be held by our men, who got away in succession, nor did the enemy venture to profit by his advantages and attack them.

Our loss has been great; we took care from the very commencement of the action to remove most of the men hit by the enemy. But a certain number of these glorious dead remained stretched upon the glacis or in the moats of the place. The last honors were paid them on the following day.

Besides Gen. Brunet and Gen. Mayran (the latter succumbed last night), we have to regret an officer beloved and appreciated by the whole army—the young and brave de Laboussiniere, a lieutenant colonel of the artillery—killed while ascending the slope of a trench crowded with troops, and while repelling with one of his batteries to the Brancion redoubt.

We had 37 officers killed and 17 taken prisoners, 1,544 non-commissioned officers and privates killed or missing, 96 officers and 1,644 men conveyed to the ambulances on the evening of the 18th.

Many wounds, considered very severe, are far from being so dangerous as was at first believed. The bearers of these honorable scars will shortly reappear beneath their colors.

These losses have neither quenched the ardor nor abated the confidence of these valiant divisions. All they ask is to make the enemy pay dearly for that day, and all reckon that in the next struggle fortune will not disappoint va/or.

PELISSIER.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

Constantinople, June 25.—Losses in the War. From an authority which there is every reason to trust I learn that the Turkish Empire has lost 130,000 men since the declaration of the war in 1853. The French have, since their arrival in the East, lost 70,000, dead or invalid; while the British have suffered to the extent of 25,000. Although Austria has not been at war, yet her occupation of the Provinces and the formation of immense camps, which are always more or less unhealthy, have caused her no slight diminution of force. But, putting aside the neutral powers, the allies—French, British, and Turks—appear to have lost about 230,000 men. The loss of the Russians was stated by Lord Lansdowne to be also 230,000, but there is reason to believe that this calculation is below the truth. Taking into account the mortality on board the ships-of-war and transports, and among the laborers of different kinds attached to the armies, of whom there are some thousands in the Crimea, it may be assumed that from 500,000 to 600,000 men have perished or become invalided since the commencement of the war. And yet it cannot be said that there have been many bloody battles, or indeed any fighting on the scale of the gigantic contests which marked the wars of the French Empire. When operations are conducted on a larger field we must expect still greater losses, and be prepared for supplying reinforcements in greater numbers and with greater regularity than has as yet been thought necessary.

The Vienna conferences have again been the subject of a long talk in the British House of Commons, and in reply to an interrogatory of Mr. Gibson, Lord John Russell, in the language of the Times, "made a clean breast of it, telling everything with the simplicity of a child." The Times, of the 7th inst., says of Lord John's disclosures:

It is rather a remarkable revelation to be made without any reserve or misgiving, that there exists in the cabinet, which is wholly responsible for the continuance of the war, a Minister of great consideration, who thinks it unnecessary. This is a fact.

It comes out that the English and French plenipotentiaries were agreed, and that they returned home to recommend to their governments the acceptance of the Austrian proposition; that M. Drouyn de L'Huys, on finding he had not the concurrence of his government, resigned; that this want of concurrence was owing not to the independent opinion of the French Emperor and his advisers, but to the dissent of the British government; and that, notwithstanding that dissent and the consequent retirement of the French plenipotentiary, Lord John Russell has thought it best to devour his differences in silence, and assist his colleagues in carrying on a war which he believes to be wholly gratuitous, and involving the nation in the guilt of causeless bloodshed.

This is certainly, as the Times says, "a very old story," and it appears that Lord John served his relations of his peaceful attitude until the allies were experiencing the dark side of war, and there was no rashness, no courage of the confession of peaceful wishes, and of an inward dissatisfaction with the war.

What They Intend to Do Next.—Letters from Paris state that there is reason for believing that instead of adopting the slow approach of sap and mine, as was generally believed just after the 18th ult., the allied generals have determined to deliver, and that speedily, a general assault on the works. The German telegraph brings word of an expedition to Odessa, but it is not likely that the generals of the allied armies will reduce their forces before Sebastopol at this juncture. Large reinforcements are leaving France, preceded by a considerable number of officers of high rank, to take the places of those who have fallen in the recent engagements.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.]

FORT LARAMIE, June 27.

Later from Fort Laramie.—Emigrant Killed.—Depredations of Indians.—From some returning Californians who reached here yesterday afternoon, we learn the following:

A few miles above the Platte bridge, they met Mr. Gibson's train from Buchanan county, Mo., who told them that, whilst traveling along the road, at Deer Creek (twenty miles below the bridge), the Indians came up and asked one of the hands at the head of the train where the captain was; he pointed out Mr. Robt Gibson; they rode up to him, and while one shook him by the hand the other shot him dead. They then rode off toward the river.

The next day, a few miles below the bridge, they were hailed by some emigrants on the opposite side (the north), who stated that the day previous, whilst opposite Deer creek, they were attacked by eighteen Indians, whilst in camp; one woman was lanced twice, and a man also lanced, and sixteen head of horses driven off. The emigrants pursued them a short distance to the hills, where they took shelter behind a small breast-work, made of sods, and showed fight, upon which they returned to camp.

This is the first murder I have heard of, they have stolen many horses below and above here, and now they have commenced killing, and I doubt not will keep it up.

No troops yet, and the Lord knows when they will be here; had the Government sent about four companies of mounted troops here about the 1st of May, the Indian war would be about over now, for all that is necessary is to kill a few hundred of the Monticoujan and Brule bands, and the rest are all whipped.

Yours truly,

SIoux.

A Cure for the Headache.—A correspondent has kindly furnished the following receipt for the headache: "The present extreme heat of the summer has caused considerable debility in the nervous system, especially with the female sex, causing that most painful disease, headache. For its immediate relief, take a piece of red blotting-paper (such as is used in the public departments), fold four or five folds, in size sufficient to cover the whole of the affected spot, dip it in a basin of ice-water, and apply it, as quick as possible, to the head. As it very readily absorbs the water, it also evaporates accordingly, and with the wind, it refreshes the cold water—the paper remaining—every five minutes, and so on till the pain ceases, which will be, at the shortest time, half an hour. The great power of the paper is, that, in the evaporation of the water, it absorbs the heat from the head, which results in quick relief. Depend upon it, this is no hoax."

Mr. Brown, of 'Lawnridge, Illinois,' has invented a machine for sowing seed broadcast. A series of oblique cups are placed upon a rotating cylinder underneath the hopper, in combination with distributing plates, which convey the seed from the hopper in such a manner that it is sprinkled with perfect regularity and evenness over the whole ground traversed by the machine.

M. STEPHENS'S
Confectionary and Ice-Cream Saloon,
JEFFERSON STREET,
Between First and Second streets.
[S]o prepared for the season to supply any demands in his line for Weddings, Parties, or Balls. His Ice-Cream Saloon is fitted up in a style equal to any Eastern establishment of the same kind, and the best of waiters to attend to the wants of those who may wish to patronize him. His Cream will always be fresh from the factory of Isaac P. Miller.
ap 21 (clerk)

WILLOW CABS AND CARRIAGES of our own manufacture, and the best in town, at
MILLER & GOULD'S, 25 Fourth St.

Should they prove otherwise, the purchaser has the liberty to return them. All of which we offer at greatly reduced prices, and at one price only. BENT & DUVAL,
 jy2j&b 537 Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

